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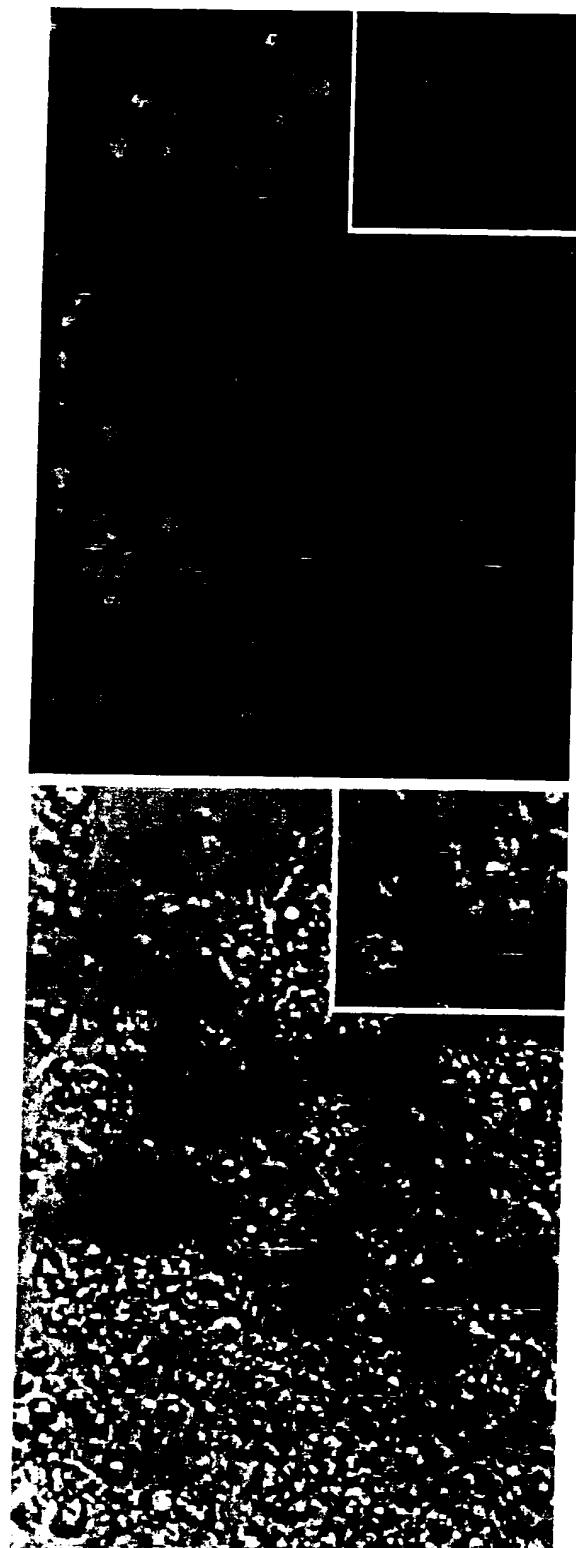


FIG. 1

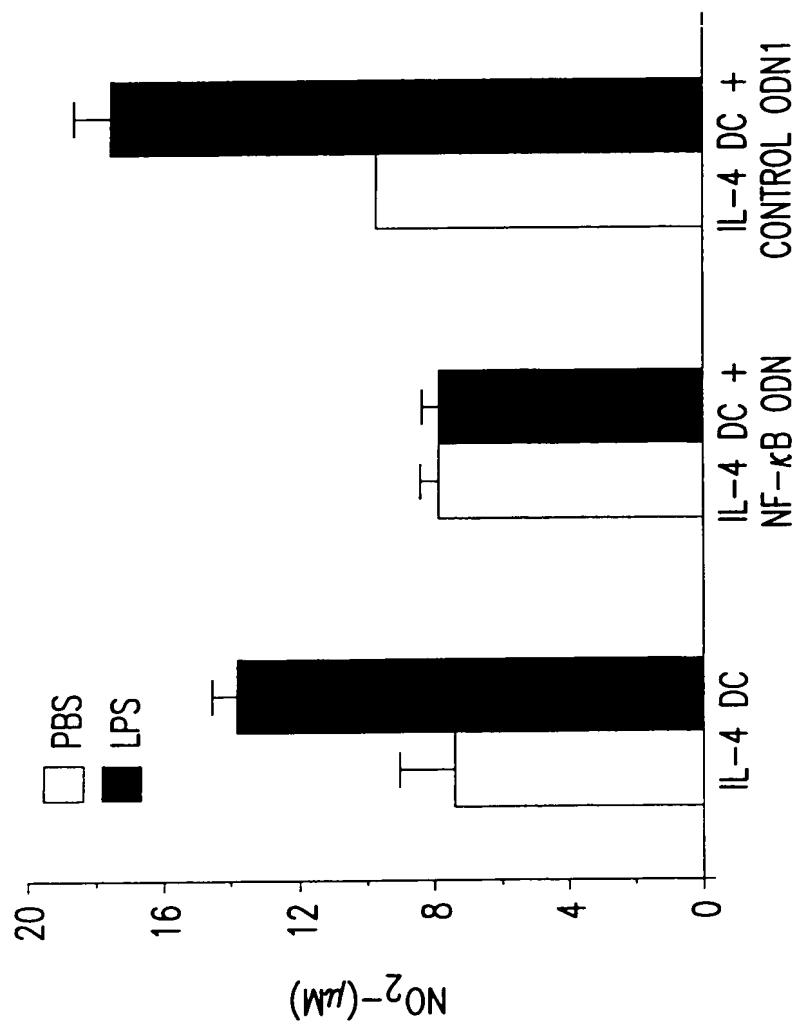


FIG.2

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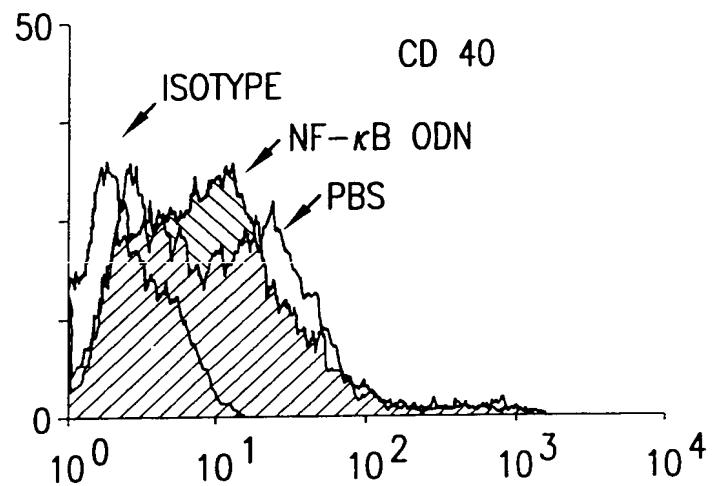


FIG. 3A

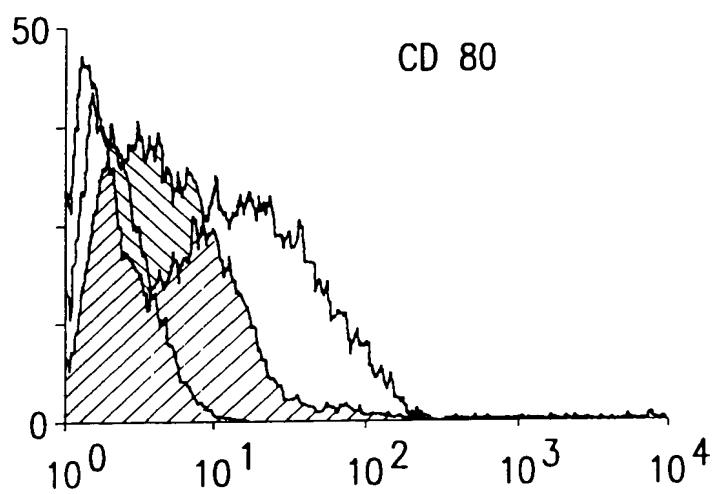


FIG. 3B

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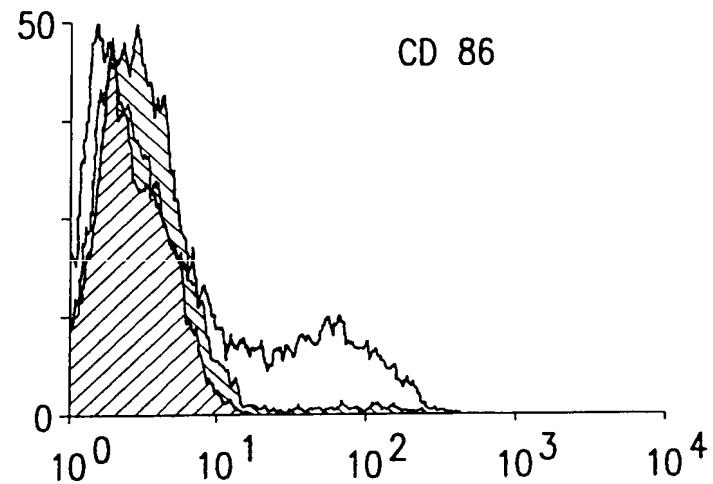


FIG. 3C

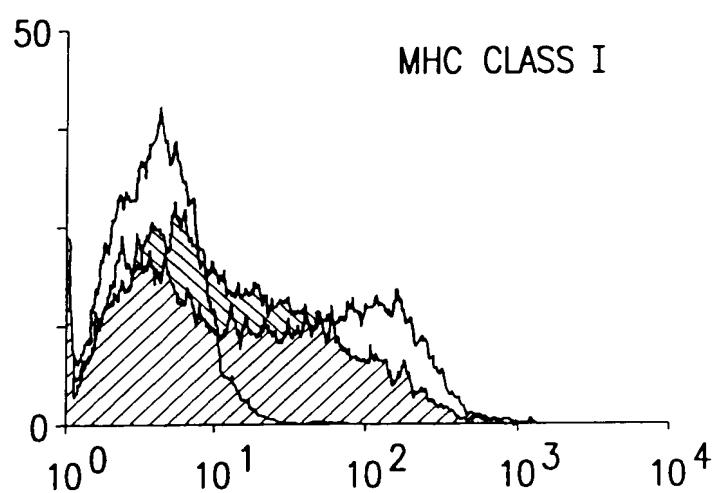


FIG. 3D

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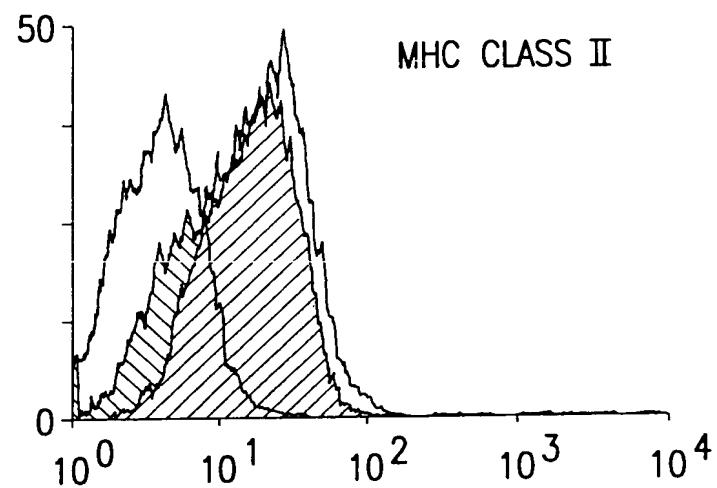


FIG. 3E

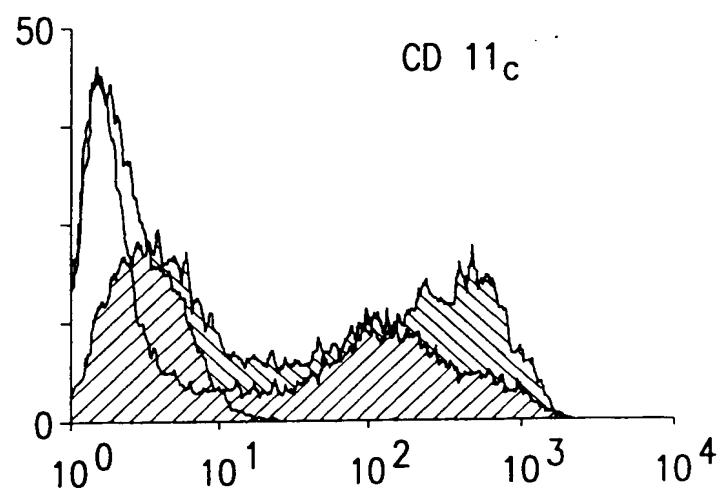


FIG. 3F

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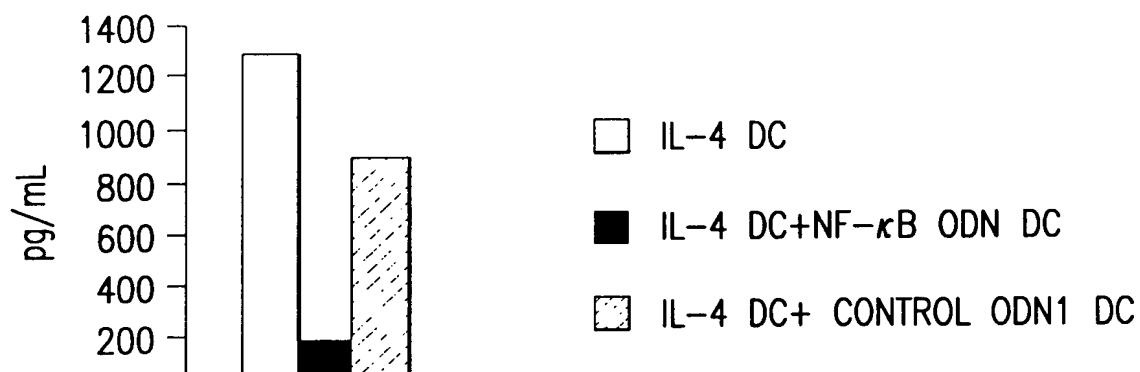


FIG. 4A

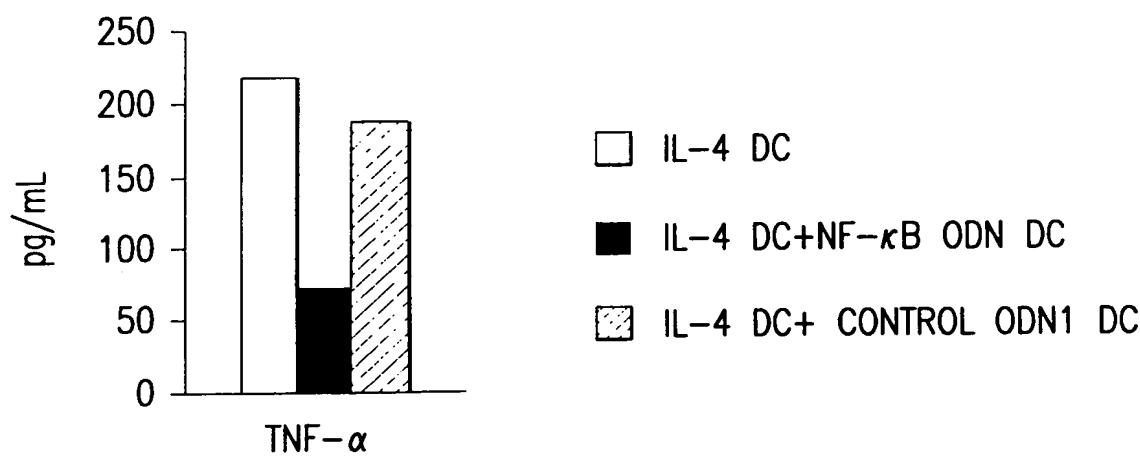


FIG. 4B

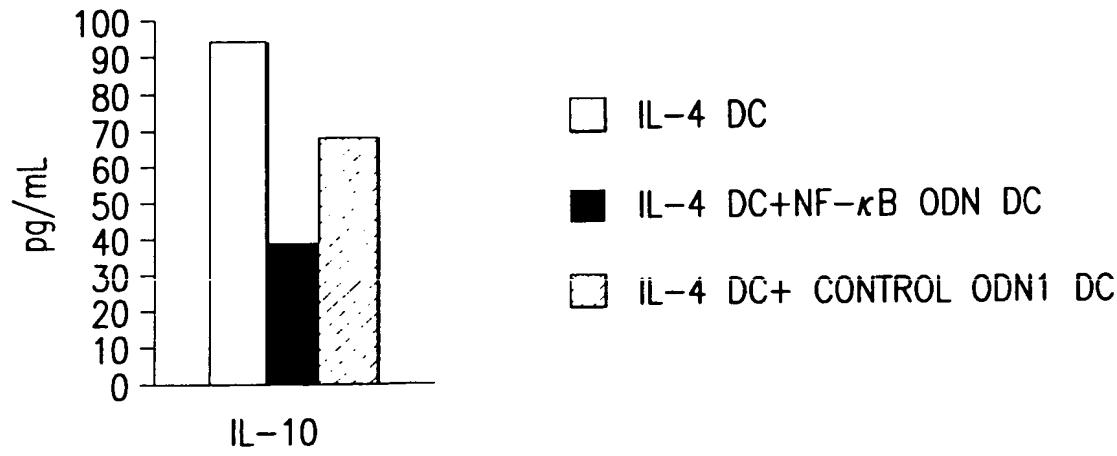


FIG. 4C

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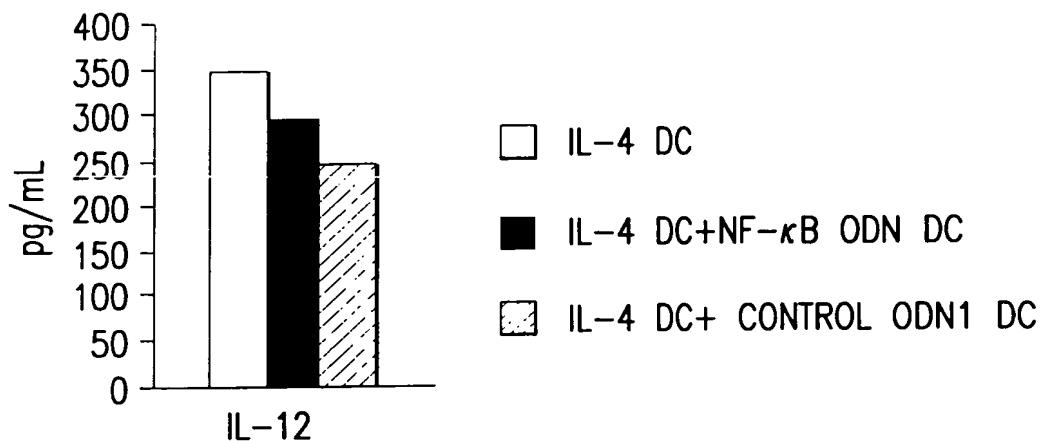


FIG. 4D

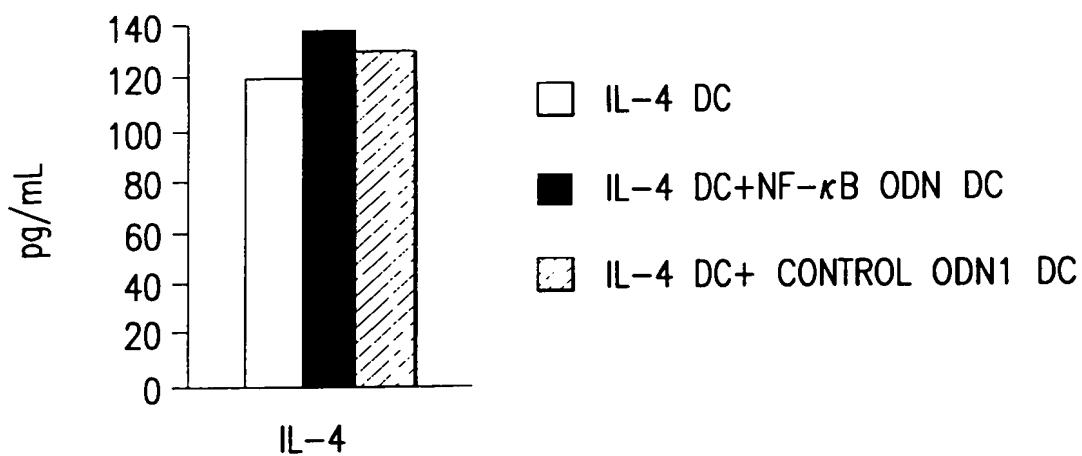


FIG. 4E

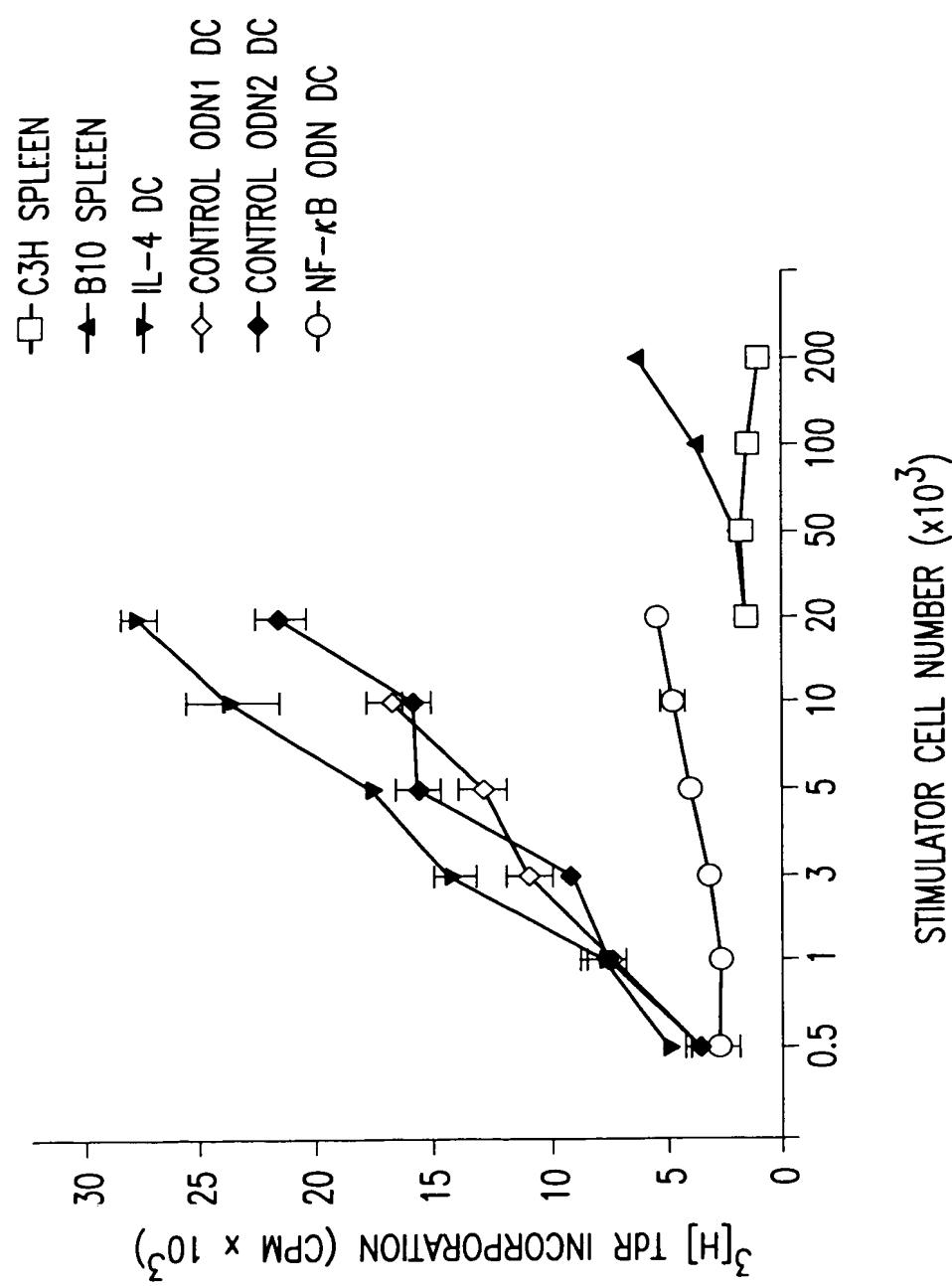


FIG.5

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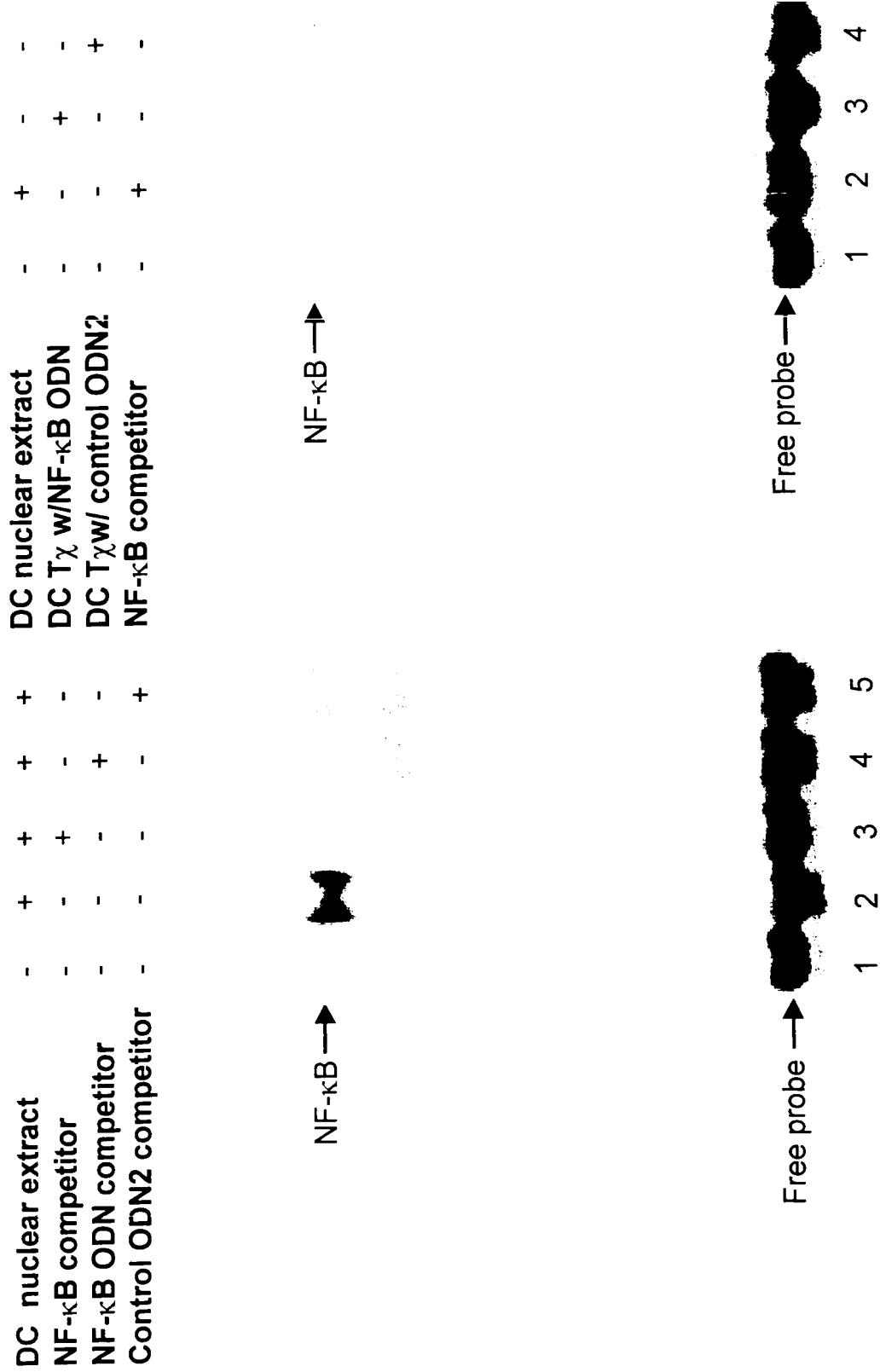


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

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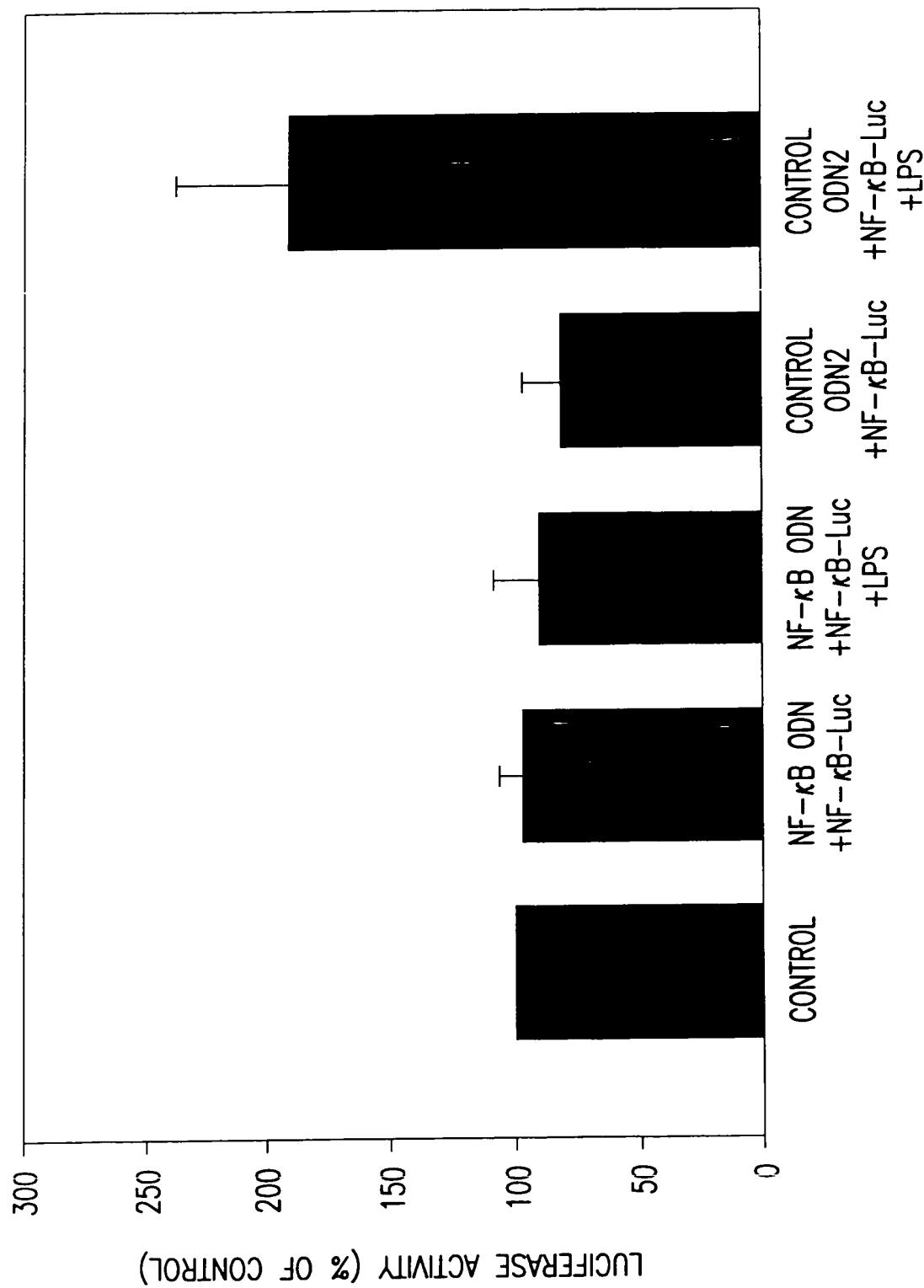


FIG. 7

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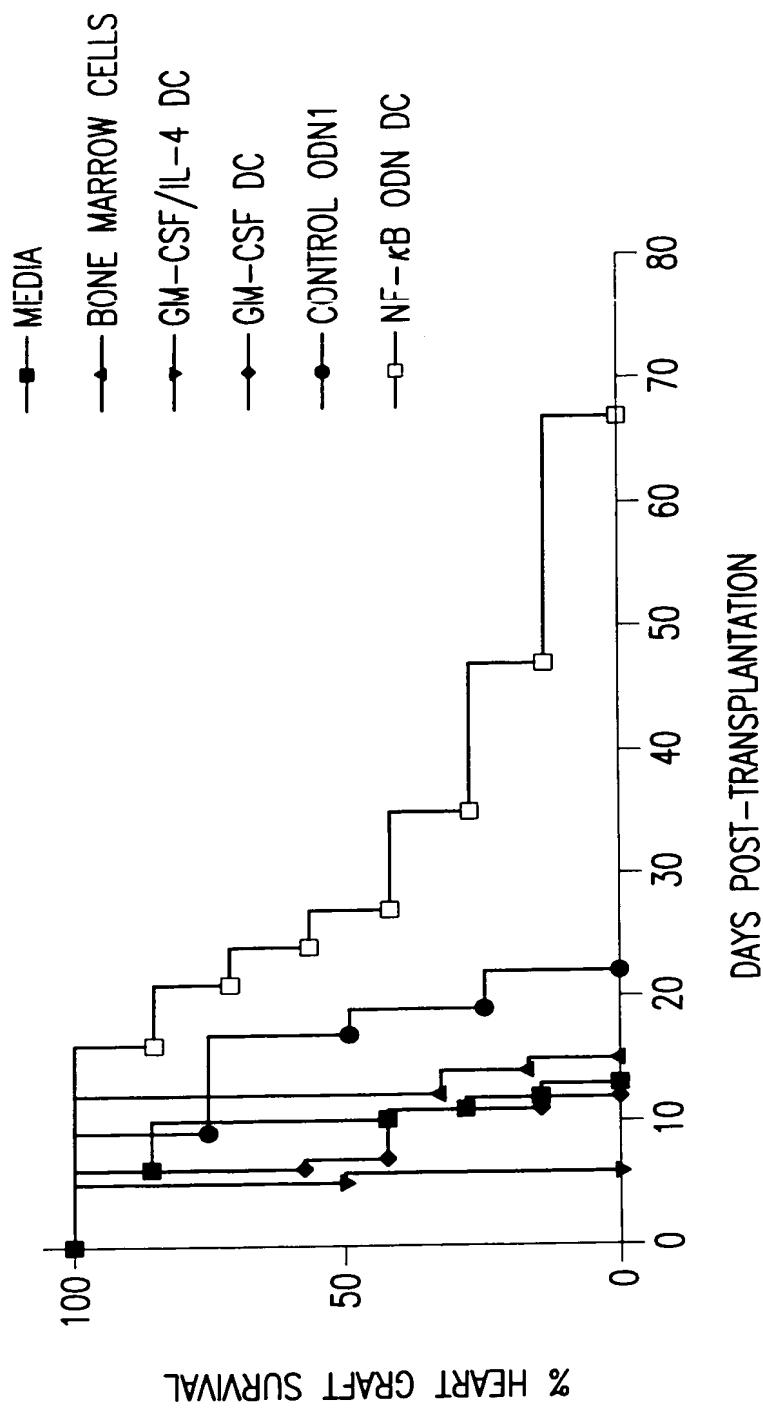


FIG.8

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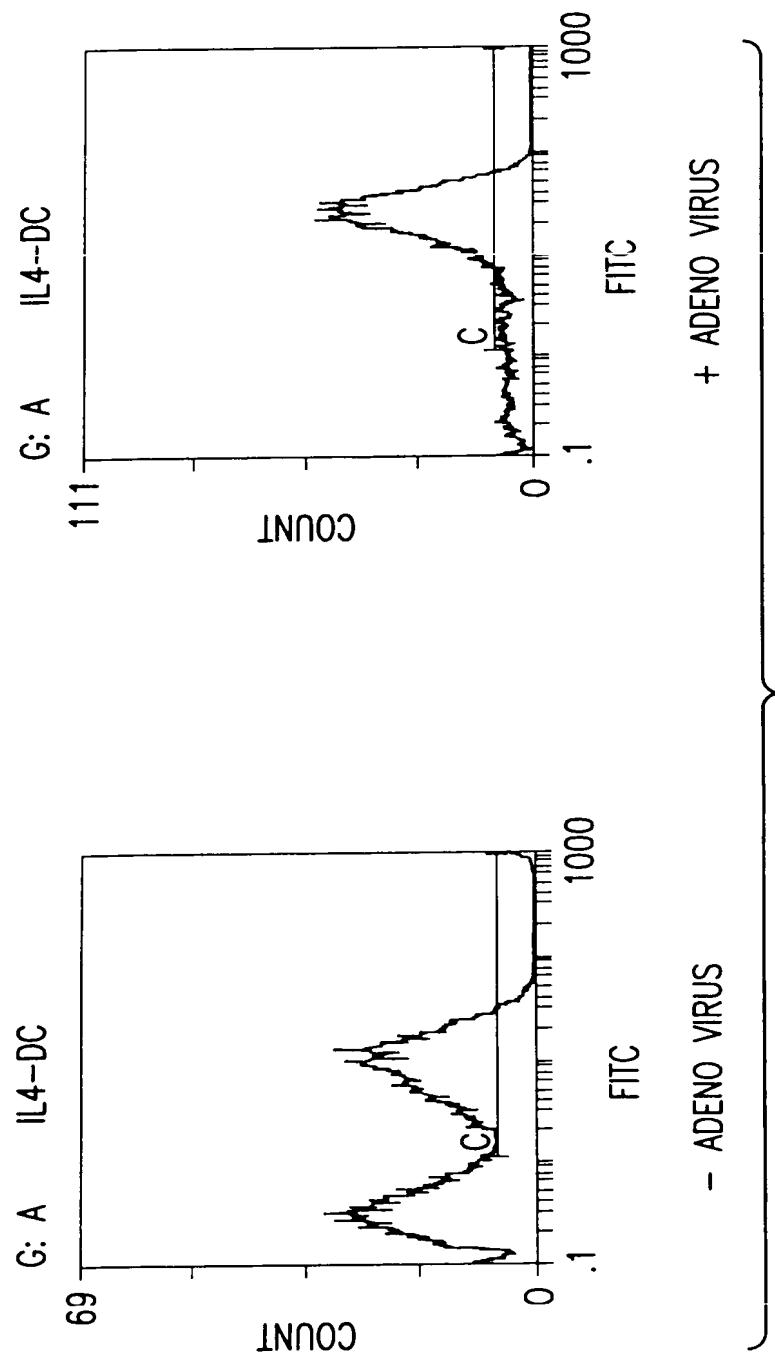
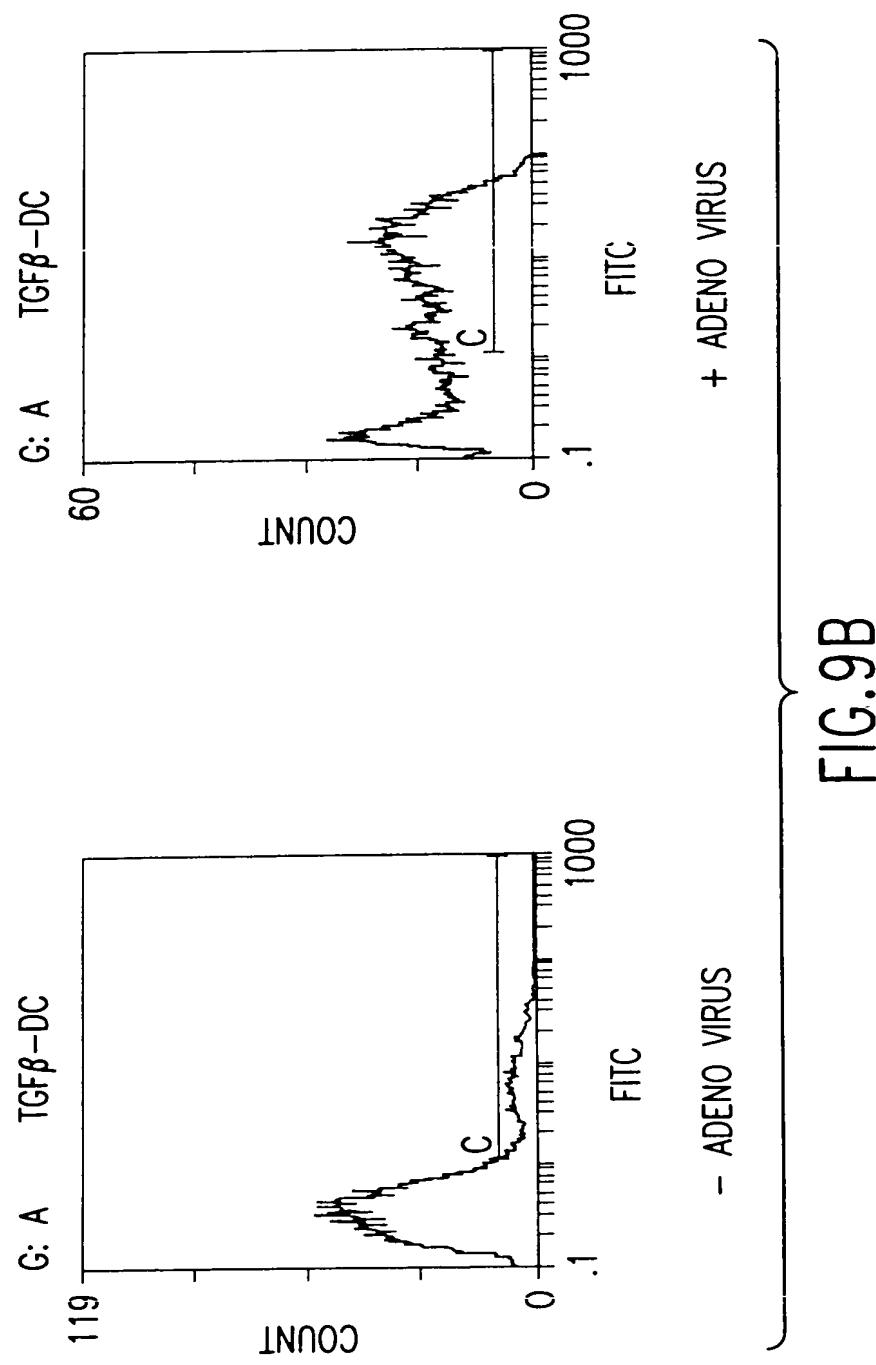


FIG. 9A

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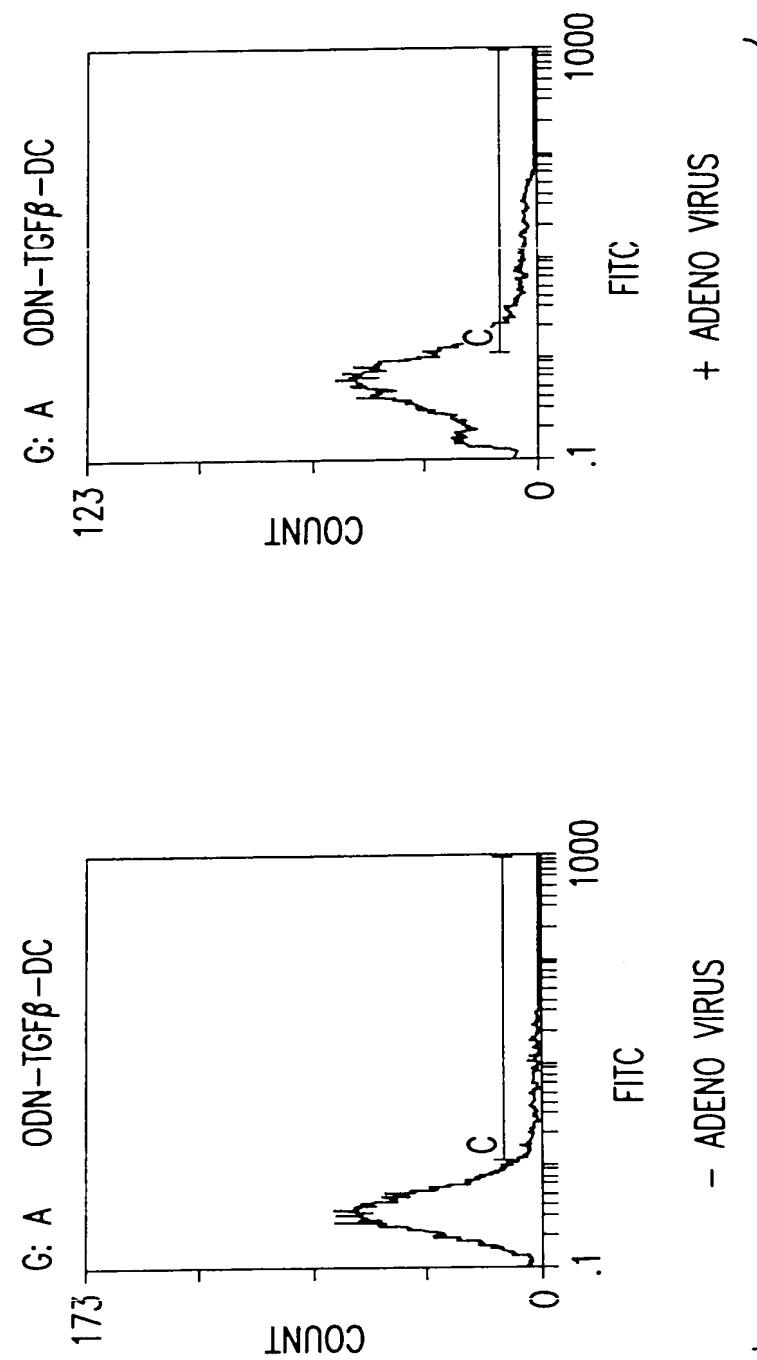


FIG. 9C

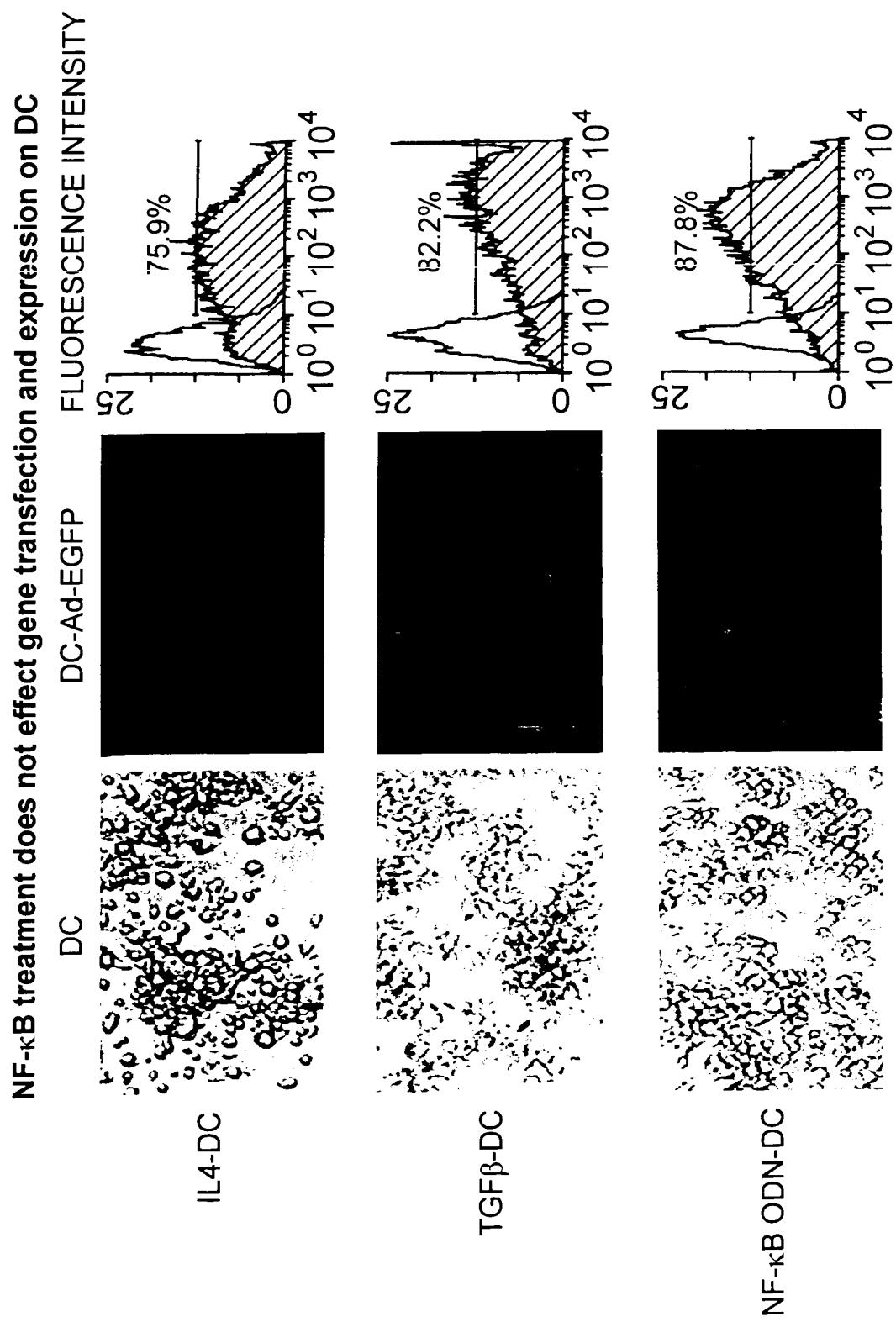
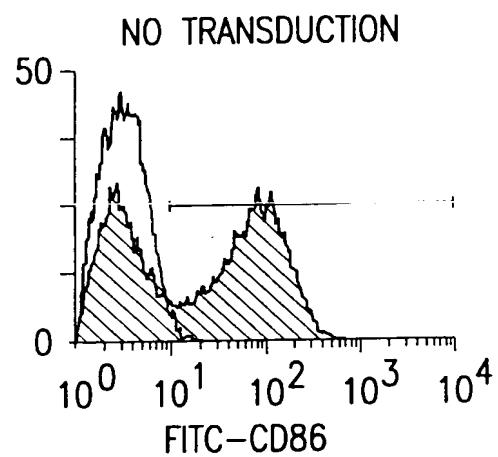


FIG. 10

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IL-4 DC



AFTER Ad-ψ5 TRANSDUCTION

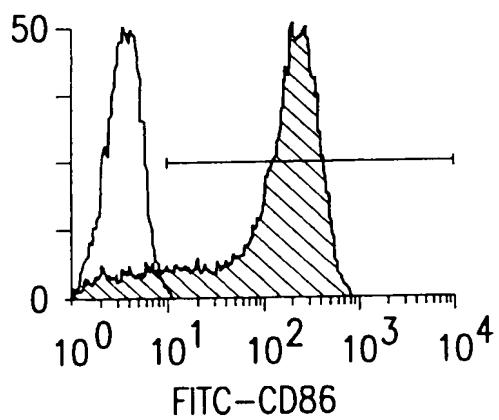
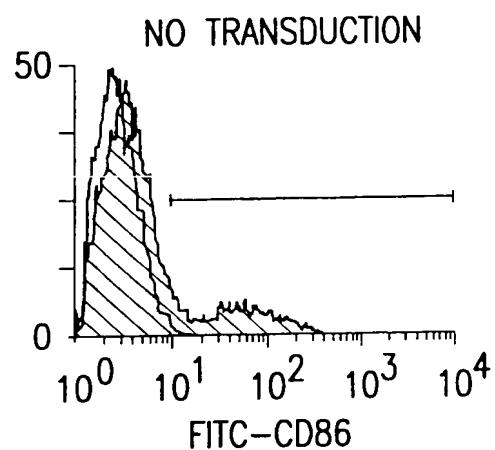


FIG.11A

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TGF β DC



AFTER Ad- ψ 5 TRANSDUCTION

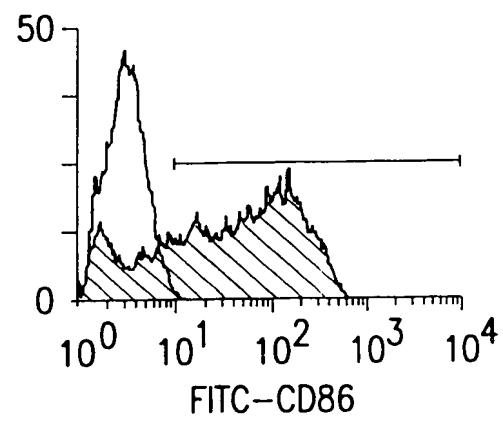
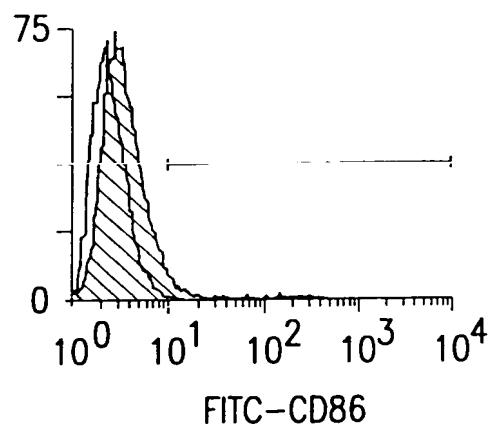


FIG.11B

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NF- κ B ODN DC

NO TRANSDUCTION



AFTER Ad- ψ 5 TRANSDUCTION

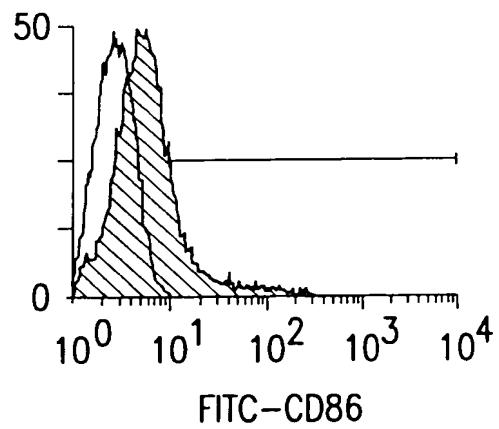
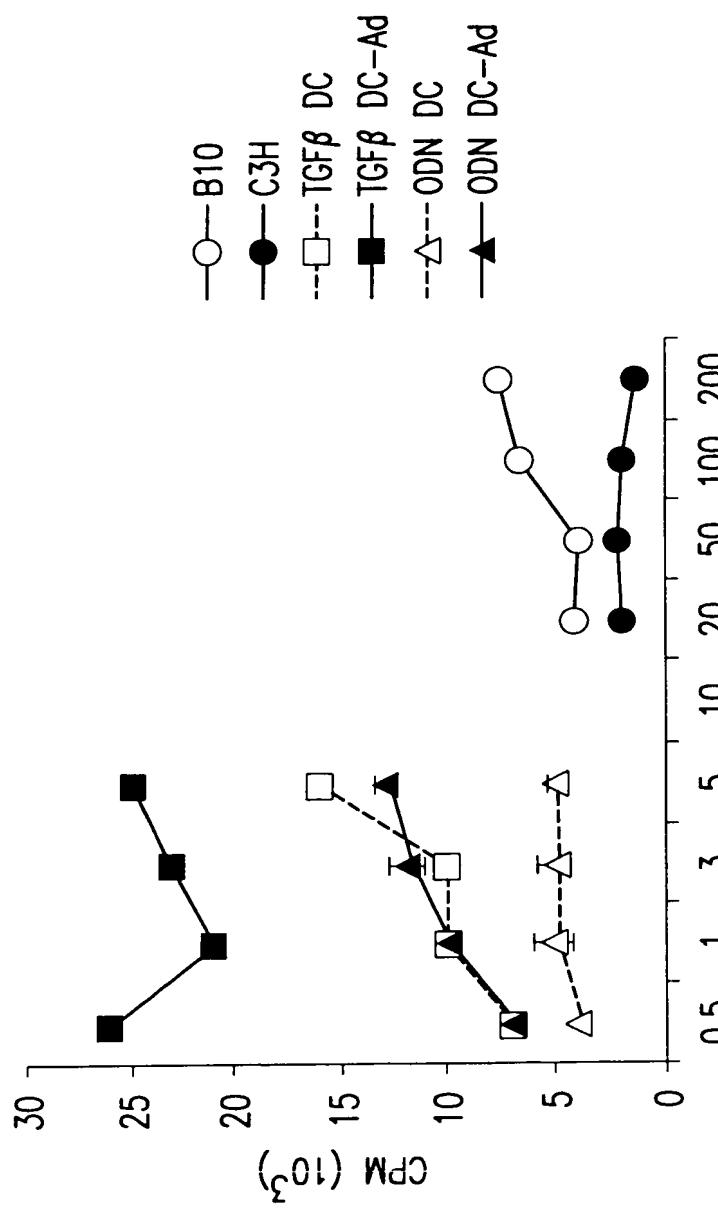


FIG.11C

NF- κ B ODN TREATMENT PREVENTS ACTIVATION OF
DC INDUCED BY AD-VECTOR TRANSDUCTION



STIMULATOR CELL NUMBER

FIG. 12

CTLA4Ig IS EFFICIENTLY PRODUCED BY
Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCED NF- κ B ODN DC

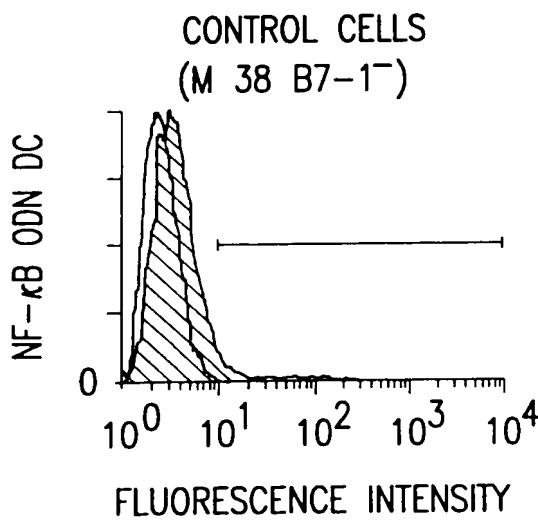
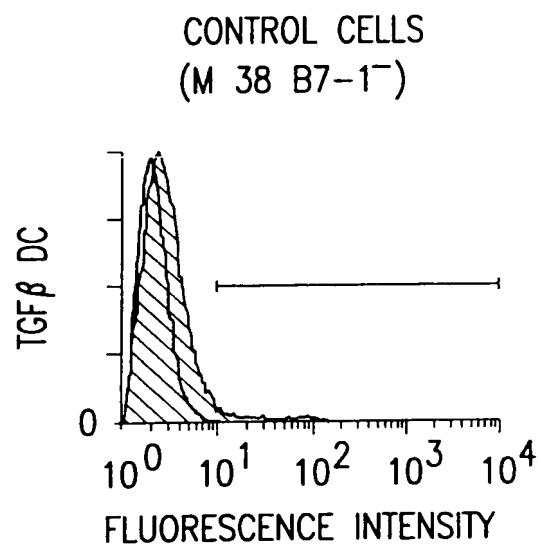


FIG.13A

CTLA4Ig IS EFFICIENTLY PRODUCED BY
Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCED NF- κ B ODN DC

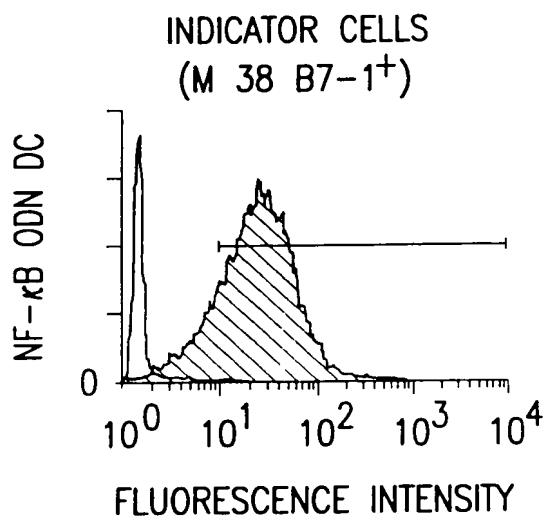
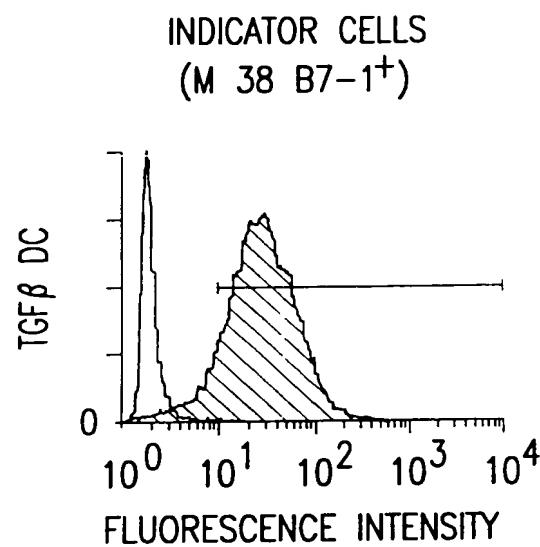


FIG.13B

Ad-CTLA4Ig TRANSDUCTION MARKEDLY INHIBITS
THE ALLOSTIMULATORY FUNCTION OF DC

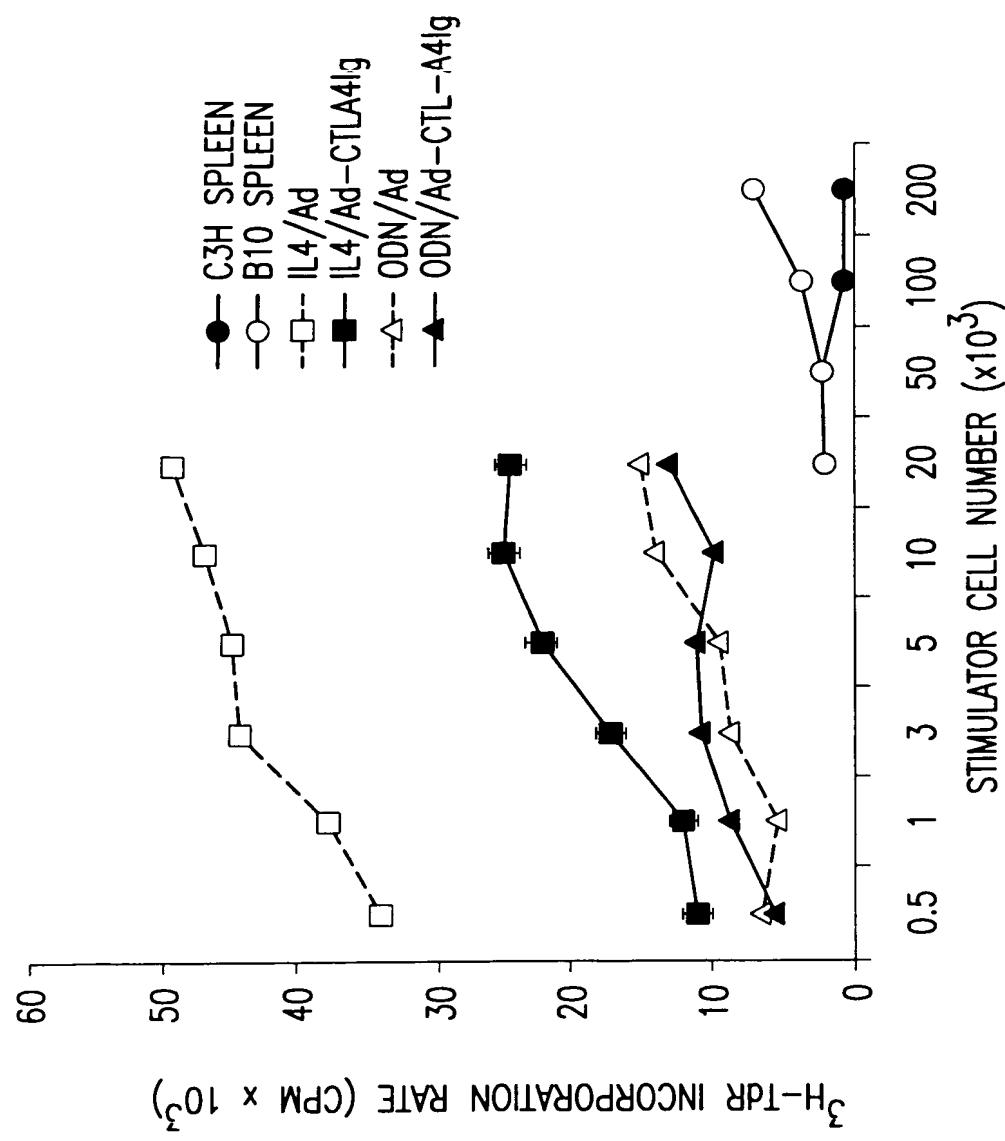


FIG. 14

NOD BM DERIVED-IL4 DC, BUT NOT NF κ B ODN DC, PULSED WITH ISLET LYSATE STRONGLY INDUCE T CELL PROLIFERATION

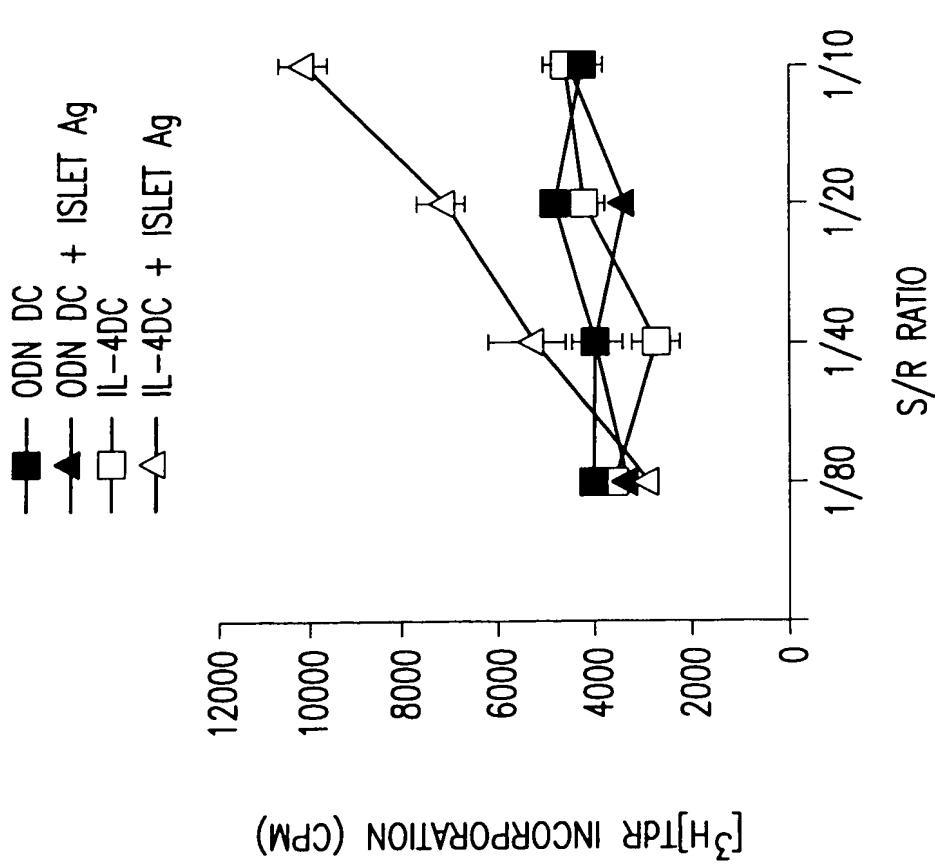


FIG. 15A

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NOD BM DERIVED-IL4 DC, BUT NOT NF κ B ODN DC, PULSED WITH
ISLET LYSATE STRONGLY INDUCE T CELL PROLIFERATION

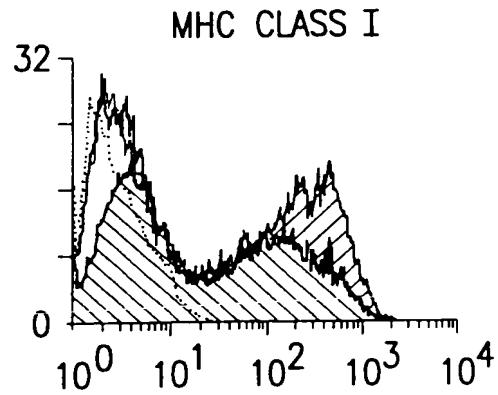
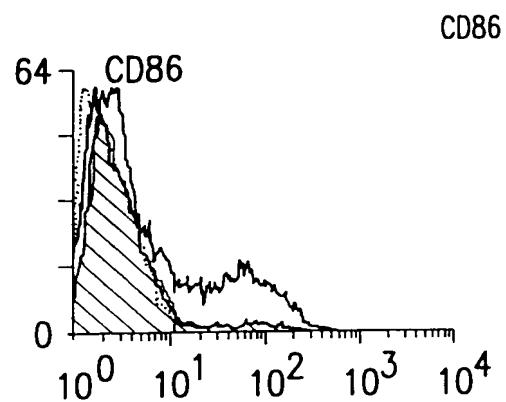
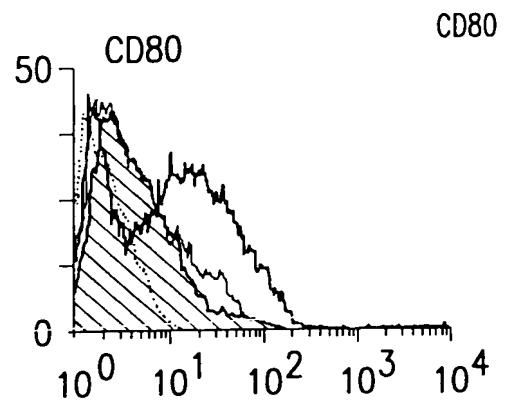


FIG. 15B

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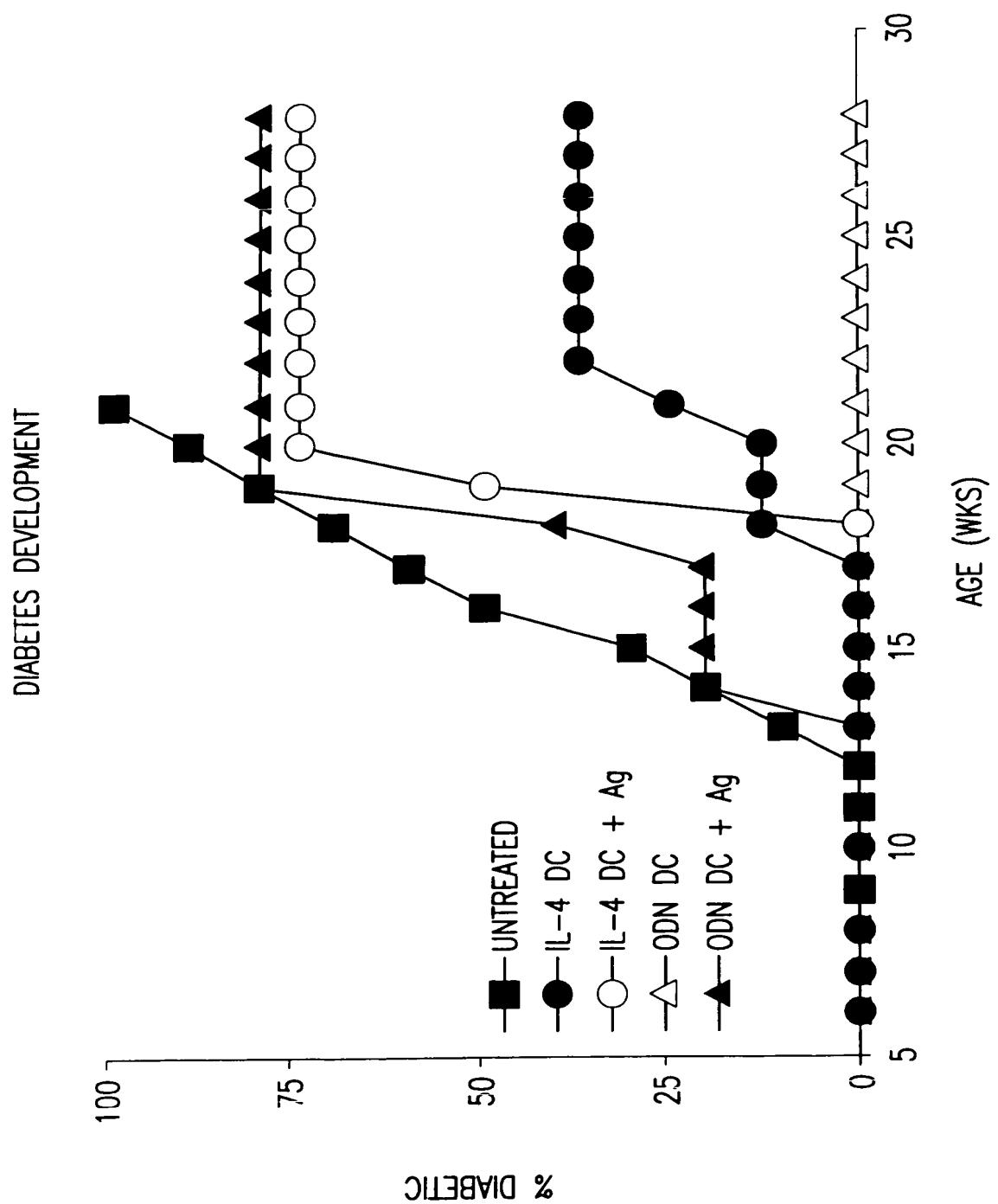


FIG. 16